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ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

REVIEW OF RECENT WORKS ON ANTHROPOLOGY.—

- Anthropology; an introduction to the study of Man and Civilization. By Edward B. Tylor, D.C.L., F.R.S., with illustrations. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1881. 12mo, pp. 448.
- The ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland. By John Evans, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., &c. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1881. 8vo, pp. 509.
- Primitive Industry; or Illustrations of the handiwork in stone, bone and clay of the native races of the Northern Atlantic seaboard of America. By Charles C. Abbott, M.D., etc. Salem, Mass., George A. Bates. Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Co. 1881. 8vo, pp. 560.
- Report upon United States Geographical Surveys west of the 100th meridian, in charge of First Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, under the direction of Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army. Published by authority of the Honorable the Secretary of War, in accordance with Acts of Congress of June 23, 1874, and February 15, 1875, in seven volumes, accompanied by one topographical and one geological atlas. Vol VII—Archæology. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1879. [Special Titles, page VII and VIII.] 4to, pp. 497.

Anthropology is the application of scientific methods to the study of man—it is the natural history of the human race. In order to appreciate the merits and the defects of a scientific treatise, it is first necessary to have a clear conception of the extension and structure of the subject matter itself. Of anthropology the best idea can be conveyed by giving its subdivisions as they are understood by those most conversant with the subject, to wit:

1. *Hexicology* (Mivart).—The study of environment, inorganic, organic and social, in all its relations to our race.

2. *Anthropogeny* (Haeckel).—The discussion of man's origin with respect to place, time, zoölogic affinities and primitive condition.

3. *Archæology*.—Prehistoric and classical. The early history of mankind, including modern races still in the stone period.

4. *Biology of Man*.—The investigation of man's physical nature during its life-history, embracing anatomy, physiology and anthropometry, and compared with the evolution of lower forms.

5. *Comparative Psychology*.—The study of intelligence among all animated beings, and the comparison of the various races of men in this regard.

6. *Glottology*.—Research into the origin of language and of the various forms which it has assumed.

7. *Ethnology*.—The discussion of the origin and characteristics of the races of men. The description of races is ethnography.

8. *Comparative Technology*.—An examination of human arts as to their origin and the lines of their elaboration.

9. *Sociology*.—The study of society in the family, the community and the organized government. It includes the structure of

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society, the function of its members as well as their processes and customs.

10. *Comparative Religion*.—The description of humanity in all its attitudes with reference to the soul, a future life, and spiritual beings related to man.

11. *Anthropological Apparatus*.—A science so comprehensive must have its instruments of precision, its museums and libraries, and its special works. No treatise upon the subject at large would be complete without an account of these instrumentalities.

With this analysis before us, it is not difficult to gauge the works under review. Tylor's *Anthropology* professes to cover the whole field. In this regard it not only enters into competition with older works, such as Waitz's *Anthropology*, and Klemm's *Culturgeschichte*, but with more recent publications, such as Peschels' *Races of Men*, Topinard's *Anthropologie*, and Quatrefages' *L'Espèce Humaine*. Each of these works has great merit, especially in those divisions of the subject wherein the author is a specialist. Peschel is an ethnologist, Topinard and Quatrefages are distinguished anatomists, Tylor has devoted his whole life to linguistics, technology, and comparative religion. In this work of the latter, therefore, we should reasonably expect to find the greater space given to these themes. In fact, Hexicology is almost totally neglected; Anthropogeny, Archæology, Biology and Ethnology are dismissed in the first three chapters of 113 pages; Glottology has chapters IV–VII, 68 pages; Technology, chapters VIII–XIII, 160 pages; Sociology, chapter XVI, 35 pages; and Comparative Religion, chapters XIV and XV, 58 pages. Furthermore, merit in this instance, has no relation to the number of pages, those subjects which are treated in a short space being very superficially handled, while those which occupy the greater part of the book show everywhere the hand of a master. Dr. Tylor is a pleasant writer, never dips his pen in gall, and never rushes into extremes. It would be no disparagement to the great number of anthropologists in England to say that Dr. Tylor was, of all, the best adapted to write this work. The book fills a decided gap in our scientific literature, and will, no doubt, find its way into the library of every one interested in the natural history of man.

The volume of Mr. Evans is of an entirely different character. It is a fraction of a fraction, as regards its subject matter, being a chapter in archæology, restricted in its area to Great Britain, and in the material described to bronze, in the widest acceptance of that term. For ten years Evans' *Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain*, has been the Bible of archæologists. Whether we regard the analysis of the book, its typographic appearance, the beautiful cuts, or the wonderful nicety of description, it is well nigh faultless. The volume on bronze implements is a fit companion to the one just mentioned.

The introductory chapter reviews the history of bronze in the classical languages and touches upon the mooted question of an antecedent copper age. The rest of the work takes up in detail celts of various forms, chisels, gouges, hammers, sickles, knives, razors, daggers, spears, halberds, maces, swords, armor, trumpets, bells, pins, ornaments, and vessels. The great interest of the book, however, centers around the two closing chapters, relating to the methods employed by ancient bronze-workers, and the chronology and origin of bronze. The relation of Mr. Evans to modern archæological investigations as a cautious doubter, gives to all his utterances a credibility of the highest order.

Dr. C. C. Abbott has long been known as an indefatigable worker in archæology. For some years he has enjoyed exceptional advantages as an associate curator of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, Mass. Like the work of Dr. Evans, this volume is devoted to a part only of one of the subdivisions of anthropology, being restricted in area to the north-east Atlantic States, and in material to stone, bone and clay; but, like Dr. Evans in another respect, the author rambles frequently far from the Atlantic ocean, and even inserts a chapter on copper implements. The illustrations, like those in most American archæological works, not excepting some of the publications of the Smithsonian Institution, are, most of them, very poor, indeed. The great merit of the book is its adaptation to a very large class of intelligent people in our country, who are interested in local archæology, and would like to place themselves under the guidance of a skilled workman. For such persons *Primitive Industry* is valuable, though a little prolix. Practical archæologists will run rapidly over the volume until they come to chapters xxxii and xxxiii (the latter by Professor Henry Carvill Lewis), in order to hear Dr. Abbott's latest utterances upon the palæolithic implements of the Trenton gravels. This is his own peculiar province, and a subject worthy of the most careful scrutiny. In short, Dr. Abbott finds in the Trenton gravels, at a depth varying from three to forty feet, along-side of and beneath remains of the mastodon, "turtle-back" celts. The geological age of this deposit is unknown, but the implements are held to be veritable traces of a people who inhabited the northern Atlantic seaboard of America untold centuries prior to the advent of the Indian, or of Indians who reached our shores as far back as the glacial epoch.

Volume vii of the United States Geographical Surveys, west of the 100th meridian, is a joint production of F. W. Putnam, C. C. Abbott, S. S. Haldeman, H. C. Yarrow, H. W. Henshaw, Lucien Carr, and Albert S. Gatschet, in very unequal proportions, however, the greater part of it being the work of Prof. Putnam and Dr. Abbott. Several of the chapters are reproduced from Lieut. Wheeler's annual reports. Although a child of hope deferred, the imprint dating 1879, its parents have many reasons to be

proud of it. There are 22 plates, including the frontispiece and a map of the coast of Southern California; seventeen of these are heliotypes and very excellent, excepting those representing deep vessels, to which the process is not adapted. The remaining plates, front, xvi, xvii, xviii, xix, are beautiful colored lithographs, in whose praise too much cannot be said; the dancers in the front, we think, are much too light colored. This method of illustration is very expensive, however, and must be looked upon as the luxury of the science. The cuts, photo-relief drawings, though rude, are most of them, especially those representing rotundity, quite graphic. The great desideratum now is a method of depicting a great number of objects correctly at a moderate expense. Now, what is this volume about? The subject is graphically set forth by Dr. Yarrow, on pages 32-47. It is the description of a fortunate series of discoveries upon the main land and on the Santa Barbara islands opposite, in Southern California. These sites yielded a large and unique collection of crania and aboriginal implements which were subsequently placed in the hands of Prof. F. W. Putnam and his assistants at Cambridge to describe. Some of the chipped flints are of extreme delicacy of form and finish, well shown in the heliotypes but not in the cuts. The sandstone mortars occur in great abundance, are quite symmetrical, and some of them are massive; of these the cuts are excellent and the heliotypes bad. The most interesting stone implements are the steatite ollas, nearly spherical, thin-walled cooking vessels, having small opening or mouth. The method of manufacturing these vessels was discovered by Mr. Paul Schumacher (pp. 117-121). Curious pipes of the same material, resembling very large cigar-holders, were abundant in the graves, and were evidently used by the savage taking a siesta while lying supinely. Next in order come the perforated stones varying greatly in size, form, and consequently in function. Upon this chapter Prof. Putnam has put some excellent work, it is, indeed, one of the best in the volume. The closing chapters of Part I relate to implements of wood, shell, and bone, textile fabrics, ornaments and paint beads, contact with Europeans and crania. An appendix to Part I gives a translation of an account of Cabrilla's voyage, which is a precious addition to the meager stock of early literature relating to our west coast.

Part II relates to the Pueblo ruins and the interior tribes, and is made up of a series of short sketches, some of which are reproductions from former reports; it contains an extended chapter by Professor Putnam on the implements of stone, and pottery, collected mainly by Dr. H. C. Yarrow; a chapter on the crania collected by the expeditions, written by Mr. Severance and Dr. Yarrow; and an appendix on linguistics, prefaced by a classification of western Indian languages, by Albert S. Gatschet. The forty vocabularies belong to seven stocks: Tinné, Numa, Yuma, Rio

Grande Pueblos, Kera Pueblos, Wintún, Santa Barbara, and their area is given with great precision. The volume closes with tables of these 40 vocabularies, 211 words each, and additional notes and lists of very great value.

The space assigned to the works just noticed makes it necessary to give but a mention to the following meritorious publications :

The Madisonville Prehistoric Cemetery; Anthropological Notes. By F. W. Langdon, M.D., from the Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, Vol. iv., October, 1881, pp. 237-257.

Remarkable change in the color of the hair from light blonde to black in a patient while under treatment by Pilocarpin. By D. W. Prentiss, A.M., M.D. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1881, pp. 15.

Visitors' Guide to the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, and Fish-Ponds. Edited by William J. Rhees. Judd & Detweiler, Washington, 1881, pp. 72.

Indian Names of Places, etc., in and on the borders of Connecticut, with interpretations of some of them. By J. Hammond Trumbull. Brown & Gross, Hartford, 1881. 8vo. pp. 93.

The distinguished name of the author as well as the great benefit to the future historian to be rendered by the publication of information which must be gathered now or never, are a sufficient guarantee of the lasting value of the last-named work.

ANTHROPOLOGY IN JAPAN.—The Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, do not often reach us. Vol. ix, Part II, contains the following papers :

Edkins, Joseph, D.D., Contributions to the History of the Japanese transcription of Chinese sounds, pp. 107-124.

James, J. M., Descriptive Notes on the Rosaries (Jiu-Dzu), as used by the different sects of Buddhists in Japan, pp. 173-182.

Satow, Ernest, Ancient Japanese Rituals, Part III, pp. 183-211.

SNAKE SUPERSTITIONS OF THE PUEBLOS OF NEW MEXICO.—When I opened the old Turquoise mine at Bonanza, near Santa Fé, New Mexico, we found at least two hundred rattlesnakes of different kinds; also, long, thin red snakes, etc., etc., in it, all nesting together. We had four men in the shaft, two men excavating and two protecting the others from snakes, which crawled about in all directions (this was about eighteen months ago).

The Pueblo Indians came and protested, saying the mine belonged to Montezuma. They took the killed snakes most devoutly, and lamented their fate.

An Indian friend of mine told me that the snakes are servants of Montezuma. When an Indian wants to send a message to Montezuma, he catches a rattlesnake and carries it to the mine, being convinced that the bearer of the verbal notice will return to him one day with an answer. To this may be attributed the fact that certain old mines are filled with snakes. They were carried there by Indians.—*Dr. Fritzgærtner.*